

## THE INTELLIGENCER.

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## THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, MARCH 20, 1900.

## Their Prospective Value.

The prospective value of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Hawaiian, Philippine and Samoan Islands as markets for the products of the farm and factory in this country is shown by a statement prepared by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department. It is further illustrated by a recent publication in the Monteur Official du Commerce, an official publication of the French government, which discusses at considerable length the consuming powers of those islands and their consequent economic value to the United States, and the prospective increase in their consuming powers through enlarged production under American capital. The statement referred to relates that at present the imports of these countries amount to about \$100,000,000. Those of Cuba were in 1892, which was an average good year, \$52,101,682; of the Philippines in 1896, \$29,315,076; of the Hawaiian Islands in 1898, \$11,650,890, and of Puerto Rico in 1896, \$3,656,578. The imports, however, show already an increase, as is seen by the American export figures of these islands, those to the Hawaiian Islands for 1899 being \$9,305,470 as against \$5,907,155 for 1898 and \$4,680,075 for 1897; those to Cuba, \$18,616,317 in 1899, as against \$9,561,656 in 1898, and \$9,259,775 in 1897; the respective figures of exports to Puerto Rico being \$2,655,845 for the year 1899, as compared with \$1,595,946 for 1898 and \$1,988,385 for 1897. There is no doubt that with an increased productive power which would naturally be followed by increased consumption, the volume of the foreign trade of these islands is likewise bound to increase considerably.

The consumption of foreign products by these islands is made up almost equally of articles of manufacture and of agriculture of the temperate zone. Out of \$20,125,321 worth of products exported from the United States to Cuba in 1894, the value of \$9,440,963 was in products of agriculture, and out of \$18,616,317 worth of exports for the year 1899, \$9,799,513 worth belonged to the same category. The exports from the United States to the "Pearl of the Antilles" are made up principally of cereals, live animals, salt meat, cotton goods, machinery, foot-wear, instruments, etc.

Spain, under normal conditions, sold annually to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines about \$40,000,000 worth of goods, principally manufactured articles, besides wines, oils, flour, meats and vegetables. Out of 135,000,000 pesetas worth of merchandise shipped from Spain to Cuba in 1896, about \$50,000,000 represented the value of products of agriculture. The proportion was nearly the same in the case of Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

"Speaking generally," says the Monteur, "we may assume that under normal conditions the surplus production of Cuba and the Philippines before the war amounted to about \$125,000,000 annually, and their consumption of \$100,000,000, but that their productive power is capable of great increase, which in turn will cause a similar increase in consumption. About one-half of the imports into these islands was of Spanish origin and the other half came from other countries proportionate to their proximity or distance. Thus the United States furnished the greater part of the imports into Cuba and Puerto Rico, while the Philippine Islands received whatever Spain was unable to furnish them with, from Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Calcutta and Australian ports."

## Scribes, Pharisees and Hypocrites.

The Chicago Times-Herald appears to have sized up Rev. Sheldon's experience about right. After quoting the commandment with regard to blasphemy, it says:

"As an experiment of what an ambitious, upright Christian amateur might do if the agencies of a daily newspaper were placed at his disposal, the venture of Mr. Sheldon may be interesting as a warning to all tempted to follow in his steps. It has merely demonstrated that preachers should stick to their pulpits, evangelists to their staffs and editors to their chairs."

We have no quarrel with Mr. Sheldon for his attempt to run a Christian newspaper. That is what every honest, self-respecting Christian editor in America to-day is endeavoring to do according to his light and ability amid the limitations of his environments. He remembers that Christ came eating and drinking, that he went with those who wept and rejoiced with them that did rejoice. In our reading of the gospels Christ's

whole life was one prolonged remembrance against the scribes, pharisees and hypocrites. Nothing that He did on earth was for His own gain or fame, but was done for the glory of God. He associated some principles that are as true as they are true to this day:

"Where the treasure is there will the heart be also."

"Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

"Beware of false prophets."

"Every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit."

"Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and pharisees ye shall in no case enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." And many more like unto these that haunt the memory if they do not guide the steps.

It was in presuming to edit a daily newspaper as Christ would edit one were He on earth that Mr. Sheldon exposed himself to the charge of blasphemy, of which he could only be acquitted by performing miracles.

What has he performed? Has his promise of a regenerated newspaper been fulfilled? With a moral blue pencil he has edited a newspaper for the suppression of news. Bidden by his Master to let the light shine into dark places, he has hidden the lamp of truth under a small basket.

Those who have looked to Sheldon's Daily Capital for evidences of divine guidance in its conduct have seen only the traces of man's presumption. Where men asked for news does anyone believe that Christ would have given them a sermon out of last year's barrel? For bread from the tree of knowledge would He have given them a stone?

## Death of John A. Bingham.

The death of Hon. John A. Bingham, at his home in Cadiz, Ohio, yesterday morning, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, removes one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of this country. It was in Congress while representing the district across the river, that he gained his greatest fame, and the cause of freedom will ever cherish his memory as the author of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. His public services have been eminent, and his unwavering Republicanism is treasured by the party in every state in the Union. With his death an article written by Thomas G. Shearman, in the New York Times, comes in with peculiar significance as reminiscent of the days when Bingham was in Congress, and whose fame principally rests on his attitude towards slavery. The article refers to the semi-centennial of the great debate in Congress which was waged by the giant intellects of Webster, Calhoun and Seward. Mr. Shearman in his article says:

"It would be difficult, if not impossible, to point to any three speeches in the political history of this or any other country which were attended with such speedy and tremendous results. It would be impossible to find any other three speeches, made within a week or a month of each other, all radically differing from each other and favoring three irreconcilable policies, all of which were successively attended with apparent complete triumph, while the one which at the outset seemed a failure resulted in a final permanent victory."

On March 4, 1850, John C. Calhoun raised himself out of his deathbed to appear for the last time in the senate of the United States, with a speech that was read for him by Senator J. M. Mason, of Virginia. Mr. Calhoun himself being unable to speak a word above a whisper. In this speech Mr. Calhoun set forth, with clear and convincing logic, assuming the justice of his premises, the impossibility of any compromise between the north and the south on the slavery question, and the necessity of a settlement, not on the basis of compromise, but on the basis of absolute concession to all the demands of slavery. In case these demands were refused, he sorrowfully predicted the necessity and certainty of a dissolution of the Union.

On March 7, 1850, Daniel Webster, upon whose genius and eloquence the north had thus far relied to support the cause of liberty, deliberately turned his back upon his own constituency in Massachusetts, and declared himself so devoted to the maintenance of the Union that for its sake he would sacrifice human liberty. Although he had on all previous occasions voted for what is known as the Wilmot proviso, prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the new territories, he announced that he would no longer vote for any such prohibition, because he deemed it wholly needless, since the laws of God had already made it impossible to extend slavery into these territories, and he would not vote to re-enact the laws of God. This, however, was not this part of his speech which gave most offense to the north. He declared in favor of new and stringent fugitive slave laws and demanded that the people of the north should 'conquer their prejudices' and cheerfully become slave hunters. This was the one passage of his great speech which forever alienated from him the hearts of all lovers of human liberty.

On March 11, 1850, the new senator from New York, William H. Seward, who had been up to that time little known outside of his own state, and had not been prominent in its politics since 1842, made his speech on the same question, taking unqualified ground in favor of an express prohibition of slavery in the new territories and in opposition to any fugitive slave law, explicitly declaring that the conscience of the northern people made it impossible for them to hunt and capture fugitives seeking their liberty. In this speech Senator Seward used a single phrase which speedily became memorable, and which to this day remains a part of the political conscience of his country. Yet it is almost certain that he was not at the time aware that he was making any great utterance or one which would be or deserved to be immortal. He simply said that the constitution dedicated the new territories to freedom. "But there is a higher law than the constitution, which dedicates these territories to the same noble purposes."

The Japanese minister of finance has solved a great mystery. In 1898 a committee composed of representatives of the Populist and Silver Republican party went to Japan for the purpose of reporting to the people of the United

States upon the workings of the gold standard in that country, but somehow their report was never heard of. Now the Japanese minister of finance comes to the front with an elaborate official report in which he says the gold standard has been of great advantage to all classes in Japan, which fact may account for the failure of the self-appointed commission of American patriots to find material with which to report against the gold standard.

The scarcity of American merchant vessels was only too palpable during our war with Spain. But the Boer trouble has intensified it by absorbing British transatlantic liners, delaying our commerce and hindering the quick transportation of our foreign mails. We should be as independent on sea as we are on land. We can beat the world in manufacturing and land transportation, but we lack the facilities for transporting our goods by sea to foreign buyers.

The southern states are ringing for expansion. Protection has started southern development, and business men there know that we must have foreign markets in which to sell our surplus products.

## STATE PRESS GLEANINGS.

There is great rejoicing among the miners and laborers in the Flat Top coal fields, from the fact that they have been granted an advance in their wages, taking effect April 1st, of ten cents per car for mining; also day laborers have been advanced 15 per cent. This makes a total advance since January 1st of 25 per cent. The Flat Top coal field is enjoying an era of prosperity never before experienced, and they have good grounds for rejoicing. The laboring man finds no trouble in securing work and it is stated that a thousand more men could find employment in that field should they apply.—Hinton Leader.

The prospects for a great boom in Marshall county were never better than they are just at the present time. The great improvements and additions to be made to the big mills at Benwood; the movement in coal lands; the oil and gas developments which are sure to be made; the new railroads in prospect; the improvements to the Foster glass factory; the bright outlook for all kinds of business generally; the good prices for farm products prevailing and the excellent prospects for improved markets for such products all go to make up a situation that is indeed most encouraging and satisfactory all around. Let our people be ready to make the best of this splendid condition of affairs.—Moundsville Herald.

Senator Elkins has by his conduct in the senate demonstrated his faithfulness to the interests of West Virginia and what is equally valuable has given the state a standing in that body no other man has done within the memory of the present generation.—Clarksburg Telegram.

We had the pleasure of shaking hands with some twenty delegates, at the Republican League at Parkersburg; last week, who were Democrats a few years ago. Some of them are prominent in politics, young and active, and now loyal to the principles of the Republican party. Berkeley county Democracy is not alone in the loss of some of its fresh young blood. All over the state, the same old thing is going on. Democracy is in a sinking ship, and its brainy men are leaving it.—Martinsburg Herald.

## REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

The women that wear the big, loose box-coats probably haven't got any shape to their backs anyhow.

If you look at the unsuccessful man's shoes you will generally find that he hasn't bothered to black his heels.

A man with no love affair is as uninteresting to the women as a magazine with no corset advertisements is to the men.

About four women, when their husbands come home at night, meet them with a kiss for every one that does it with a hot dinner.

When a man stares admiringly at a girl in a crowd, if he is good-looking she is so tickled that she has hard work to look indignant.—New York Press.

## The Shirk.

Hill ar mighty aggrawatin'.

Wen yo meet up wid er shirk.

Am yore fingsham am jes' litchin'.

For den sot de snak ter wick.

Dar am heaps ob idlahs loatin'.

Roun' de cornahs ob de street.

Waiting fur ole 'Lilahs' rabens.

Fur ter tote dere bread 'n' mea.

Pow'rful habed dey'll git. I reckon.

Dey don't know what dey's erbout.

Can den bird's den quit ter blazes.

W'en de prophets peaked out.

Er yo looks fur cawn 'n' faters.

What de maana cawn lay low.

Yell shore hab ter grabble fur 'em.

Wid de shobel 'n' de hoe.

Er yo 'tows ter hab dem Bob Whites.

Fur yore early breakfast ter wick.

Well, yo bettah tote er shotgun.

Dey mought come up misin', too.

Sense de Lawd done spread dat free lunch.

Ting hab gone from bad ter worse.

Peahs like bot fur saints and sinnahs.

Miracles am mighty scarce.

Dar's no room in all creashun.

Fur yore lady, trillin' shirk.

Shore's yer bawny de berry debbil.

Am er marshan han' at wuk.

Lawd, yo keepe dem hoobs er trabblin'.

In Roun' de yarib from eas' ter wes'.

Can't no preachan catch up wid him.

Dough him try his lebel best.

An' I 'tows dem buay angels.

Ain't got time yore hahrs ter tote.

Nur to de yore stinkin' fur yo.

Er yo neber strike er note.

Dey ain't sufferin' fur yo nowhom.

Clutrin' up de golden street.

Loungin' roun' de sunny cornahs.

Gittin' undah folks' feet.

Dus yo tink yo's filed er contract.

Wid de Lawd fur loatin' roun'.

Tell yo see de jefaces of de system.

In Head ob Gabrel's trumpet boom?

Dey yo shurely am mistaken.

He's got no place fur er shirk.

In dis worl' er nary addah.

So yo bettah git ter wuk.

—New York Times.

## Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used, except on prescription from reputable physicians, in the danger they will do ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney &amp; Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney &amp; Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## "Ouch!"

That is about the mildest form of outcry a man makes when rheumatism suddenly twinges him. In its worst forms rheumatism is a living death. The victim, incapable of moving hand or foot, has no part in the great procession of life, on which he gazes with hopeless eyes. A great many sufferers from rheumatism, who had given up hope, have been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. A medicine which will cleanse the blood from uric acid and other poisons, will cure rheumatism. "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal in its power to cleanse the blood and to enrich it. "Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

"I had been troubled with rheumatism for twelve years," writes Mr. R. J. McKnight, of Cedar, Williamsburg County, S. C. "I was bad at times I could not leave my bed. I was badly crippled. Tried many doctors and two of them gave me up to die. None of them did me much good. The pains in my back, hips, and legs (and at times in my head), would nearly kill me. My appetite was very bad. Everybody who saw me said I must die. I took five bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and four vials of 'Pellets,' and today my health is good after suffering twelve years with rheumatism."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper binding, free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## PASSING PLEASANTIES.

Y.—Have your wages gone up? C.—I guess so; the boss made an assignment to-day.—Yonkers Statesman.

She.—When the papers speak of the lower branch of Congress what do they mean? He.—It's pretty hard to say just now.—Philadelphia Press.

A New York Symphony.—He.—So far, dear, our married life has been "one grand, sweet song." She.—Yes, darling; in one flat.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Sympathetic Comment.—"Emperor William wants his salary raised to \$10,000,000." "Can you blame him, with butter at twenty-eight cents?—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

"I tried to teach the little dog some tricks, but he's too intelligent to learn any." "Too intelligent?" "Yes, he knows he can get anything he wants without learning tricks."—Puck.

By Special Cable.—Delayed in Transmission.—"If it had occurred to me," said General Conje, grimly, after his surrender, "that there would be so much rejoicing over this affair because to-day happened to be the anniversary of the battle of Majuba Hill, I might have spoiled their fun by surrendering a day sooner."—Chicago Tribune.

The Prominent Citizen stood in front of the mirror, making his toilet. "I never could understand," he said, "why shirtmakers persist in making the buttonholes on shirt fronts perpendicular. I am ready to join any political party that will adopt a plank in its platform demanding that buttonholes in shirt bosoms shall be cut horizontally." Now the wife of the prominent citizen was a New York woman with a genius for affairs. "If you want to see a political party organized on that issue," she said, "why don't you start an agitation for it by going to your shirtmaker and ordering him to cut the buttonholes in all your shirt bosoms horizontally hereafter." "That," rejoined the prominent citizen, with a shrug of his shoulders, "would be too much like attending the primaries."—Chicago Tribune.

## Sage's Lucky Suit of Clothes.

Philadelphia Post: "Whenever I buy anything," said Mr. Sage in telling a story, "I make it a rule to talk with the salesman. I am a member of a great many different boards of directors in a great many lines of investment, and I often find this information of great service. Some time ago I went into a large clothing store to buy a suit of clothes at a low price that I had seen advertised. I bought the clothes for \$14. I think, and in talking with the clerk I found the lot had been sent to his store from a big manufacturing concern to be sold on commission. I got them for less than cost. Now, I have kept a general store, and understand that business, and there is no money in that sort of thing."

"A few weeks afterward this manufacturing concern applied to one of the banks I am connected with for a large loan. Their credit was apparently all right, but on the strength of what I had learned I held up that loan, and a short time later the concern failed."

## Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. H. List, druggist, Wheeling, W. Va. tthss

## EVERY family should have its household medicine chest, and the first bottle in it should be Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's remedy for coughs and colds.—A.

## MID-WINTER EXCURSIONS

To Washington and Baltimore at Very Low Rates, Via Baltimore &amp; Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore &amp; Ohio railroad has made arrangements for a series of popular Mid-Winter Excursions to Washington and Baltimore, at One Fare for the Round Trip, allowing ten day limit on tickets, including date of sale. These excursions will be run on February 15 and April 12, 1900. Tickets will be good going on regular trains of the above dates and good to return on regular trains within ten days, including date of sale.

Do not miss these splendid opportunities to visit the National Capital during the session of Congress. Call on T. C. Burke, Agent Baltimore &amp; Ohio Railroad, for full information.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

J. S. RHODES &amp; CO.

J. S. RHODES &amp; CO.

## Annual

## Lace

## Curtain

## Sale.

Exactly one hundred and fifty different patterns for you to pick from. PRICES RANGE FROM 75c to \$35.

Guess you can find what you want in a line like this.

Choicest and best Curtains, and prices to save you money, is the basis of our big CURTAIN SALE.

Look at our line, from 150 to 400, and see the finest showing in the city.

SPECIALS in Real Lace, Irish Point, Nottinghams, Swiss Muslin and Ruffled Curtains.

Hundreds of new Curtain Goods, ranging from 12½c up.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at

J. S. RHODES &amp; CO.'S.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## \*OPERA HOUSE\*

Friday and Saturday, March 23, 24. Matinee Saturday.

LYMAN H. HOWE'S

## HIGH-CLASS MOVING PICTURES.

THE PROGRAMME

Will include scenes from different parts of the globe, a few of which are mentioned below: Boston Horseless Fire Department, A Thrilling Fire Rescue Scene, The Automobile Parade in New York. An entire new series of magic pictures. Thrilling war scenes from South Africa, and over forty other new and wonderful scenes never exhibited in this country before this season.

Night prices—25 and 50 cents. Matinee prices—15 and 25 cents.

## GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 19, 20, 21. Matinee Wednesday. Forget your troubles and be jolly. PECK'S BAD BOY. New—everything but name. A brand new version. Night prices 15, 25, 35 and 50c. Matinee prices 15, 25 and 35c.

## GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 22, 23, 24. Matinee Saturday.

## UNCLE JOSH SPRUCEBY.

Thirty-five people, two big bands, grand operatic orchestra. Special scenery and mechanical effects. The great realistic Saw Mill Scene.

Night prices—15, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Matinee prices—15, 25 and 35 cents.

## CHAPLAIN CHIDWICK, OF THE ILL-FATED MAINE.

Carroll Club Auditorium, MONDAY EVENING, March 20, 1900. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Seats reserved at C. A. House's, commencing March 22d. mh19

## PURITAN GAS RANGES.

Puritan Gas Ranges

GIVE SATISFACTION. EASY TO OPERATE.

Especially constructed for the economical use of natural gas. Handsome in design, and combine every improvement of worth known to the trade.

## Nesbitt &amp; Bro.,

1312 Market Street.

## STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.

## NEW BOOKS.

"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD,"

By Mary Johnston, Author of "Prisoners of Hope."

A powerful historical romance of early colonial Virginia, abounding in dramatic incidents; as fine as it is strong; admirable in descriptions of natural scenes, with an exquisite love story running through it and crowning the end.

"Red Petticoat," by Mary Cholmondeley.

SOLD AT

## STANTON'S OLD CITY BOOK STORE.

1201 Market Street.

## "SAP-O."

"A Short View of Great Questions," by O. Q. Smith.

"Was the War a Necessity?" by John Morley.

"Capitalism and Imperialism in South Africa," by J. S. Hobson.

All of the Popular Magazines and Weeklies. Blank Books and Stationery. Gospel Hymns.

C. H. QUIMBY, 1414 Market St.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

I desire to announce to the Republicans of Ohio County, that I am a candidate for County Assessor, County District of Ohio County, at the primary election, to be held April 23d.

Your support is respectfully solicited.

Jas LESTER SMITH.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for Justice of the Peace, subject to the decision of the Republican voters of Union district, Marshall county, and respectfully solicit your support.

Jas H. M. SMITH.

## THE.....